

## CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

## The Treaty of Extradition With England.

## Points of the Fish-Derby Correspondence Relative to the Amendment of the Treaty of 1842.

## THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Austria Still Doubtful of the Russo-German Policy.

Servia Toning Down Toward the Sultan.

## THE SULTAN'S SON SAID TO BE SUICIDAL.

## AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—MR. FISH'S POSITION.—MR. FISH'S ARGUMENT.—WHAT THE QUEEN'S GOVERNMENT HOPES CONCERNING THE "ADDITIONAL ARTICLE"—WILL THERE BE A NEW TREATY?

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE has published the correspondence relative to the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States. From this it appears that Mr. Hoffman, the American Chargé d'Affaires, in conversation with Lord Derby, on May 25, suggested a settlement of the difficulty by the negotiation of an article additional to the treaty of 1842.

Lord Derby wrote to Mr. Hoffman saying the government was ready to meet this suggestion immediately, and enclosed the draft of an article providing that persons extradited shall only be tried for the offense for which they are surrendered. This article is similar to the one formerly agreed to by Mr. Fish during the negotiations in 1871, concerning a revised treaty.

Mr. Fish telegraphed Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, authorizing him to sign the additional article as above. Mr. Fish declined to accept the proposal, and expressed to Minister Thornton his extreme regret that Mr. Hoffman's suggestion should have led Lord Derby into a misapprehension. Though the United States are willing to make a new and enlarged treaty they could not agree to the proposed article.

Mr. Fish wrote to Minister Thornton, on the 29th of May, expressing regret that Secretary Fish declined to agree to the additional article, as every obstacle to the surrender of prisoners would have been thereby removed. On the question as to what authority should decide whether an offense for which a prisoner's extradition is demanded is political or criminal, England agreed to meet Mr. Fish's views by omitting from the clause empowering police magistrates to determine the nature of the crime, but the government could not hold out the hope that it would be possible to ask Parliament to sanction a treaty proposed to the act of 1870 or which would permit the trial of extradited persons for extraditable crime other than that for which they were surrendered.

He concludes:—"The government earnestly hope that Secretary Fish will withdraw his objection to the additional article and thus enable a new treaty to be signed immediately."

## TURKEY.

THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN CHANCELORS ANXIOUS FOR CONFERENCE WITH AUSTRIA.—ANDRASSY HESITATING.

A special despatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says it is stated that Count Andrassy has been asked to meet Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck at Ems, but he has not yet definitely accepted the invitation.

## SERBIA OBEYS THE ORDERS OF RUSSIA.

A telegram from Belgrade received here announces that the Serbian government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia not to enter into hostilities against Turkey.

## ITALIAN POLICY.—THE MISSION TO EMB.

It is deemed that Chevalier Nigra has been interested by the Italian government with a mission to Ems in harmony with the views of England on the Turkish question.

## THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM OBLITERATED.—THE TURKS RENDER SATISFACTION.

The announcement is confirmed that the memorandum of the Berlin Conference will not be presented to the Porte, as satisfaction for the Salonica outrage has been obtained, and guarantees for reforms are expected to be accorded spontaneously.

## NOT TO BE HANGED.

The sentence of Crozier, the Penn Yan murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

## SENTENCED.

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## TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

James D. Mitchell, convicted yesterday of knocking down and robbing Dr. Sands in Newport last September, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in State Prison.

## THE INSURGENTS FIRM.

A Russian official telegraph confirms the reports that the insurgents are determined to refuse the armistice.

## THE FORCES OF THE SERBIANS FOR "MORAL" WAR.

General Tchernicheff, writing from Belgrade to the Buzki Mir, states that the Serbian army consists of 125,000 men and the militia of 10,000 more.

## THE SERBIANS ARE CONVINCED THAT WAR IS A MORAL NECESSITY.

An absolute certainty.

## M. Mitiets, leader of the Serbian liberals in Hungary, in an editorial published in the Zastava uses these words:—"We are speaking deliberately when we assert that a Serbian war against the Turks is now more absolutely certain than anything else in the world."

## RUMORED SUICIDE OF ABDEL-AZIZ'S SON.

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following:—

## A rumor is circulating here, which comes from a good source, but which must be accepted with reserve, that the eldest son of the late Sultan has committed suicide."

## TUNIS.

TUMULT IN THE NORTH AFRICAN DEPENDENCY OF TURKEY.—AN ISRAELITE AND MOSLEM IN FIERCELY ENCOUNTERED.—MURDER, ARREST AND EXECUTION.—THE BEY'S APPEAL TO THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

A letter from Tunis, May 15, says:—"We have just been through an excitement similar to that of last March."

A Jew and Moslem in deadly encounter.

A few days ago a Jew passing through the bazaar accidentally trod upon some leather belonging to a Moslem cobbler. Violent words followed. Finally the

cobbler sprung from his bench, threw the Jew upon the ground and cut his throat. The cobbler was arrested soon afterward and taken to prison.

## THE EMERSONS' RECEPTION.

The body of the murdered Jew was taken by his coreligionists the same afternoon and carried through the streets amid great excitement. From 6,000 to 8,000 Jews were assembled, and a riot was only prevented by the activity of the Bey's police and the intervention of consuls and other foreign residents. The murdered Jew was a Tunisian subject, but many foreign Jews were in the procession.

## IMMEDIATE PUNISHMENT.

Two days after the murder the cobbler was tried before His Highness, the Bey, who personally presided as judge. The cobbler was convicted of murder, condemned to death and immediately executed.

## HIS BEY APPEALS TO THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Bey then wrote a circular letter to all the consuls, complaining of the part the foreign Jews had taken in the disturbance, and asking the consuls to prevent a repetition of it. He expressed his readiness to punish all infractions of the law and to do all in his power to prevent this. It is understood that the consuls have responded to this letter, assuring the Bey of their fullest confidence in him and his Prime Minister, General Keraden, and that the prompt restoration of order was due to their energetic action.

## ALL THE CONSULS HAVE FORWARDED REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

## FRANCE.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

M. Charles Blanc, brother of Louis Blanc, and Professor Gaston Boissier, have been elected members of the French Academy.

## BRITISH MILITARY MOVEMENT.

It is reported that the Eighty-seventh regiment has received orders to be in readiness to embark at short notice.

## THE ANTI-COOLIE DEMONSTRATION.

Advices from Carson report the anti-Coolie clubs as demoralized on account of the arrest of their leaders, who are in jail under military guard. No further disturbances are probable.

## AN INSANE WOMAN'S DEED.

AN OLD WOMAN MISSING FOR TWO WEEKS—FOUND IN A CLOSET CHOPPED TO PIECES—HER INSANE DAUGHTER THE MURDERER.

For many years Mrs. Sallie Faddis has lived in this place, for some time past her only companion being her daughter Rachel, about twenty-five years of age. This daughter has for a long time manifested symptoms of insanity, at times being extremely violent. Her violent spells were of rare occurrence, however, and although Mrs. Faddis had often been advised to have Rachel placed in an asylum she always refused, saying that as long as she could manage her she preferred to have her home.

Two weeks ago the old lady was missed from her home. There was no one to be found there but Rachel. She had made a search of the house. They found a closet in one corner of the house, the existence of which had not been known by any one before. In this they found the remains of Mrs. Faddis. The head was severed from the body, which had been chopped into numerous pieces. There is no doubt that Rachel, in one of her violent moods, overpowered her mother, killed her, and then cut the body into pieces and stowed it away in the closet. Mrs. Faddis was sixty years old.

## ALMOST A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A LITTLE GIRL DRIVEN TO SEEK DEATH TO ESCAPE DISGRACE—HER COMPANION JOINS HER FROM SYMPATHY.

Port Jervis, N. Y., June 8, 1876.

Annie Moffatt, aged eleven years, and Jennie Hamilton, aged fourteen, were a few days since found lying at the point of death in the town of Rockland, Sullivan county. They had taken poison with the intention of killing themselves. Annie Moffatt is the daughter of George Moffatt, who was for years the leader of a gang of robbers, who operated in the northern part of Sullivan, and in adjoining counties.

Last fall he, with two sons, his daughter, Mark, and one or two others were arrested, and at their trial a few weeks ago, at Monticello, Moffatt and two or three others were convicted of certain crimes, and had been a member of the Moffatt gang. Soon after the exposure of the gang's operations Mrs. Moffatt, who seems to have held herself aloof from the rest of the gang, and her husband and children, died. Her little daughter Annie was alone. She said, after she had been placed out of danger from the poison she had taken, that she wanted to die, and that she had taken the poison. The children will get well, and it is thought best to keep them hereafter under surveillance.

## A FATEL DUEL.

A duel was fought at River Bend, Col., to-day by Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., and a man named Davis, who were respectively armed with Winchester rifle and Colt's navy pistol. Jessup was killed at the second exchange of shots.

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## THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

Boston, June 8, 1876.

The Emperor and Empress arrived here this evening by special train from Lowell, and were heartily received at the depot by the large crowd waiting to welcome them. There was, however, no attempt at a formal reception, and all the authorities kept well out of view.

Quarters had been secured at the Revere House for the imperial party, and as this had become known a large crowd assembled at the door where it was supposed they would enter. The hotel proprietors, however, disappointed the spectators by ordering the coachmen to execute a flank movement and "conduct their Majesties to their apartments by the opposite wing of the building. Everything was done with excellent judgment to prevent thoughtless curiosity from intruding itself on the imperial visitors. It is evident that a great deal of popular interest is felt in the imperial visitors by the Brazilians, as the large crowds assembled at the railway depot and about the hotel were supplemented at intervals along the route by large groups who took up points of vantage to watch their Majesties pass.

As His Majesty worked very hard from early morning till the moment of his departure examining the schools and workshops of Lowell, it is not likely that he will venture out again to-night, especially as he has decided to devote five full days to Boston and her institutions.

Among the most interesting visits made at Lowell were those to the mills of the Middlesex Company, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of shawls. Here there are employed something like 1,000 hands. His Majesty went carefully through all the departments, asking questions on all points that interested him. He paid special attention to the dyeing of the wool, as dyestuffs enter largely into the exportations of Brazil. All the other members of his suite ceased their inspection at the door of the dyeing establishment, but His Majesty defied the noxious odors in his search after knowledge.

The Lowell Manufacturing Company's carpet works were next visited, with both pleasure and profit. Although a comparatively new industry in this country, carpet making has met with good success and is prospering. The great difficulty—that of fixing permanently the colors—having been thoroughly overcome, 1,500 persons find employment in these works, which turn out 37,000 yards of carpet per week. They are now manufacturing the class of goods known as Brussels carpet with considerable success, as was proved by the specimens of the work shown to their Majesties, who pronounced it "very good," and the Emperor said the mill is equal to anything he has seen in Europe.

It being now near midday the imperial party drove to the Merrimac Works to see the array of labor pour out into the street from that huge human hive, where 2,700 hands are employed. Having enjoyed this sight their Majesties drove through the town and its environs, which are very pretty. Everywhere there is an air of comfort and well-being that denotes general prosperity.

The imperial party returned to see the Merrimac Mill in operation and were shown through all the departments. His Majesty was particularly anxious to visit the calico printing department to acquaint himself with the system of printing the patterns on the cotton fabric. He was shown the various processes, but when he tried to find out the material used for the printing and fixing of the colors he was answered politely but vaguely, and left not much wiser than when he entered.

Visits were made later on to the Lowell Machine Shops, where most of the machines used in the manufacture of cotton are made and more than 1,000 men find employment. His Majesty was also much pleased by his visit to the Hooley Mill of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company. He was also favorably impressed with the energy and industry that were everywhere displayed, not alone in Lowell, but along the whole route.

## THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.—THE NEXT CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT MILWAUKEE.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1876.

The sixteenth annual session of the United States Brewers' Congress was continued this morning at Manchester Hall. The Committee on Resolutions reported a preamble and the following resolution:—

Resolved, That our government be petitioned to remove all enactments prejudicial to the interests of the brewing trade, and that all sections of the internal revenue laws dangerous to our interests be removed.

This resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

Resolved, That by every lawful means those who espouse the cause of temperance, whether for political influence or personal aggrandizement, be opposed to the utmost; and if a further.

Resolved, That, by lectures, pamphlets and the newspaper press, the benefits of malt liquor be prominently placed before the public.

The office of the association was located at New York, and the next session was continued until 1877. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis.

The delegates then gave three cheers for the Philadelphia Association. Carriages were taken immediately after the adjournment, and the delegates were driven through the East park, thence to Wisniewski's, Chancery and George's Hill.

## A BARK BURNED.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1876.

The bark Meridian (German), Hobart, at Greenwich Point, below Philadelphia, to load oil for Bremen or Hamburg, took fire at a quarter to ten P. M., 7th inst., and was hauled into the stream by the crew of the bark Corcoran (German), when she drifted up the stream until opposite the Pennsylvania coal wharf, where she was run ashore on the marsh. The police took her up and she was burned to a cinder, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The Meridian is badly damaged, her masts and decks being completely gone. There was no oil on board, as she only carried the oil at four P. M. 7th inst. The fire was not extinguished until half-past two A. M. Thursday.

## FIRE IN A CANADIAN VILLAGE.

CATONA, Ont., June 8, 1876.

A fire broke out in the store and dwelling of G. Gibson here to-day and spread until the following property was destroyed:—Camerson's drug store, the Post Office, express office, two telegraph offices, Senate's Hotel, Bert Brothers' harness store, Grant's jewelry store, "Robb's" barber shop, Wiggs' bakery, the Adeline printing office, Douglas' tailor shop, Campbell's shoe store, Carpenter's bakery and a number of dwelling houses. The wind was high and there was no fire engine in the town. The loss will probably reach \$70,000; insured for \$30,000 in Canadian and English companies.

## THE ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS.

Boston, June 8, 1876.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Cotton Mills was held here to-day. The Treasurer reported that the land, water power, mills, machinery, fuel, buildings and boarding houses stand charged at \$2,400,000, and the value of the cotton goods and supplies is estimated at \$225,000, making the total assets of the corporation \$2,625,000. The debt of the corporation May 31 was \$482,500, which, deducted from assets, leaves a surplus of \$1,142,500. A committee was appointed to investigate and report what course should be taken by the stockholders, and the meeting adjourned until June 20.

## CLOSING A MANUFACTORY.

FRANKLIN, N. H., June 8, 1876.

The extensive wood sash manufactory of Walter Allen will shut down on Saturday, owing to present unremunerative prices. One hundred hands will be thrown out of employment.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Portland, Me., June 8, 1876.

The United States steamer Monongahela has been ordered to Norfolk, and sails hence on Saturday.

## TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.

Boston, Mass., June 8, 1876.

At an adjourned meeting of the Franklin Telegraph Company to-day a committee was appointed with full power to execute a lease of the company's lines to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

## SALE OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Boston, June 8, 1876.

The historic Old South Church building was sold at auction to-day for \$1,300. The material is to be removed within sixty days.

## UNRULY RED MEN.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH GENERAL CUSTER'S TROOPS.—RAIDS IN COLORADO.

Omaha, Neb., June 8, 1876.

A despatch received at the Department headquarters this morning, dated Fort Laramie, June 7, says an Indian courier from Red Cloud brings this report:—Just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of the Tongue River. He found there 1,272 lodges under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and others. They were on the verge of order to fight Crazy Horse again. It was the same day that General Sherman saw on May 17. They told him they had met Custer's troops, and had fought them all day, many being killed on both sides. No result is reported. This occurred about eight days ago.

## INDIAN RAIDS IN COLORADO.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 8, 1876.

Advices from Julesburg, Col., state that Sioux Indians raided on the borders of George Keelie's, of this city, and killed three of them. Fourteen men are in pursuit.

## PEACEABLE CHEYENNES.

Washington, June 8, 1876.

The following telegram has been received here:—

Red Cloud Agency, June 6, 1876.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington:—

From the best information I can get not more than 400 Cheyennes and Sioux have left the agency. Indians are being sent to the reservation by the agency. They are being sent to the reservation by the agency. They are being sent to the reservation by the agency.

JOHN S. HASTINGS, United States Indian Agent.

## GENERAL SHERMAN'S TELEGRAMS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

San Francisco, June 8, 1876.

The commanding officer at Camp Bowie expresses the apprehension that the Indians cannot be moved without a collision. He says Tascog says he will die before he will move. Troops started yesterday, and will be in position by Monday. The Indians are said to be all around the agency and post. I think they will move from the fact that they have not left the agency. I cannot leave here this evening for Camp Bowie.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a despatch from Indian Agent John P. Clum, dated Chiricahua Agency, June 3, in which he says:—"I arrived here this morning. Eskiing, the notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by the son of Coehoe, and six other Indians were killed in the same fight. I have fifty-five men at the agency. I will talk with the Indians tomorrow. General Kautz and Oakes are here with five companies of cavalry. I have fifty-five men at the agency. Peaceful removal of war will be the result of our negotiations this week. Only about 200 Indians are here; these are of Tona's band."

## GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1876.

In the trial of George D. Lord this morning, William Boeman, attorney of Rochester; Henry D. McNaughton, Deputy County Clerk at Rochester; Sylvester B. Murray, Canal Commissioner's Clerk at Buffalo; Chester B. Bradley, one of the rail and express department of the New York State Assembly, and Andrew Spalding and Mr. Bennett, of Buffalo, testified. The people then rested their case.

Mr. Cogswell, for the defense, then asked a verdict of acquittal on the grounds that the statute extending the statute of limitations did not cover this special case, and that there had been no evidence showing that Lord, in consideration of a promise, performed or omitted to perform any official act as a member of the Assembly.

John Daniels decided against the plea.

At the afternoon session Mr. Cogswell opened the case for the defense, dwelling at some length on the law of 1869 referring to bribery, saying that the case rested entirely upon the evidence of Bennett, which, he claimed, was entirely uncorroborated, and that they would prove that from the 3d of January until after adjournment in the following spring Lord had not held conversation with Bennett, and that the Hand agreement was prepared when Lord was 300 miles away from Rochester.

Hon. F. A. Alberger was then sworn, but little definite evidence was elicited.

George W. Chittenden was next called. Nothing differing materially from his testimony on the former trial was brought out.

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Richard D. Cole, Member of Assembly from Irondequoit, the next witness, testified he accompanied Lord to Albany, remained there until the Assembly was organized, and returned while Lord was in New York. On cross-examination he declared he had never had any business relations with Lord, but upon further questioning admitted having borrowed money of him.

## FORGING A CONTRACT.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1876.

In the United States Court to-day Charles Worms was found guilty of forging the signature of Secretary Chandler to a contract with the Interior Department for furnishing Indian supplies. Sentence deferred.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Washington, June 8—A. M.

Probabilities.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic States, warmer easterly winds, stationary barometer and partly cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, increasing warmer southeast winds, stationary barometer, increasing cloudiness and possibly local rains on the coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by easterly winds and rising barometer.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys cooler northerly to southwest winds, stationary or rising barometer and clear weather.

For the upper lake region westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather and light rains.

For the lower lakes, increasing southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather and light rains.

For New England, falling barometer, northeast and southeast winds on the coast, cooler cloudy weather and possibly light rains.

For the Middle Atlantic States, southerly winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary, followed by falling barometer.

The rivers will remain as on Thursday.

## LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

Mark Twain's forthcoming book, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," will be published in London first to secure an English copyright, and will appear immediately afterward in the United States.

We are to have the third and last volume of Henry Wilson's "History of the Slave Power," as completed by Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson's secretary, in a few months.

More writings of Hawthorne are in Osgood's press, including his last anonymous story, "Fanshawe," and a large number of papers never before collected.

The National Temperance Society has awarded a \$500 prize for the best temperance essay to Dr. W. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia, for his treatise on "Alcohol: What It Is and What It Does." The second prize of \$300 was taken by Dr. F. A. Kinne, of Ypsilanti, for an essay on "Alcohol: A Sketch of Its Scientific Features."

Captain Malet's "Annals of the Road; or, Notes on Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain," is full of curious particulars, historical, amusing and anecdotal. Mr. Stephen Dowell's "Sketch of the History of Taxation in England" affords a valuable addition to the fiscal history of that country from Anglo-Saxon times.

Mr. John M. Ludlow, of London, has contributed to Longman's series of modern historical hand books "The War of American Independence—1775-1783." He criticizes the Declaration of Independence as a political and not a military document, and a document which has left a stain to this hour on most of the political writings and oratory of the United States.

The great American Catalogue, now in press at the office of the Publisher's Weekly, New York, will include all American books in print and for sale at the present time. The first volume, now nearly completed, will be a dictionary of authors, with the title and price of each work. The second volume will be a subject index to the first, on the alphabet system, and will be an absolute necessity to libraries and large book collectors.

## VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN AMERICAN CIT